EUROPE.

Important News by the Saxonia.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament.

The Queen's Government Justifies the Foreign Policy of the United States.

INGULAR POSITION OF EARL RUSSELL

What Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Thomas, Terry and Porter Have Accomplished.

Privy Council.

Important Meeting of the French

The French Fears of Our Military Power.

Intervention in American Affaire Again Postponed.

MORE ABOUT THE DANG-REBEL RAM.

Official Denial of the Cession of Senora to France

GENERAL M'CLELLAN IN ENGLAED.

Opening of Water Communication Between the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE POPE.

mship Saxonia, Captain Trautmann, arrived a

the court. If we may judge from the evidence

tigate, two floating batteries, two sloops with two towers, and ten sloops with one tower; on the slips there are two is one frigate and one floating battery.

General Wick [probably Wickham], of the rebel States rvice, was landed at Plymouth on the 6th inst., by rixham fishing aloop, from the bark Hope, off Ply-uth, from New York, for Bremen, out twenty-one The General was on furlough at New York: but signed some hash measures towards him, he made ape. He left for London and goes on to Paris.

ary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, has mident Minister in Washington.

Paul Royer Collard, the distinguished professor of inter-

years of his life, is dead.
The Mexican loan still continued in request in Paris, on the 6th inst. above fifty-five france, closing at fifty

are and three eighths france.

Red Sympathicer.—The Great Southern Gen Contract Knocked in the Head—Rebel Scrip and Cot on Bonds Nowhere—The Prizes Peterhoff and Springbok—Decision

the English Judiciary, &c., &c. It is rather amusing for an American just now to be in London. That insolent, crowing swagger that was so much in vogue with a certain class of "bold Britons" a year or two ago has all departed. Like Bob Acres valor, it has gone off their finger ends. Blockade runners have is has gone off their finger ends. Blockade runners have given up the ghost in despair, and are going to turn virtueus. Tom Bold, of Liverpool, cousin of the rebel M. Maury, has had a big row with the robel leaders and government, and vows eternal vengeance against the whole lot. He, you remember, fitted out the Rappahannock. But he says the Southers regues have swindled him out of all the profits that he expected contracted for last autumn have gone the government contracted for last autumn have gone the way of all the rebel hopes. You may remember they were to be paid for with cotton, a bale for each rifle, the contractor to run all the risk, carry the guns into port, and take his cotton and run out again. Now Sherman and Porter and Terry have stopped that little game, and the speculator here has thrown up his contract. These new rifles were to arm the Southern (white) army, and

blacks. Now, there is nething that the South will suffer co much for as small arms and ammunition for them. The late Union victories at the South have played the very deuce with all sorts of American stocks. The holders of robel scrip, being few in number, will not offer to sell, in fact, there are no buyers, so the price of that commo-dity is merely nominal. These "cotton bonds" really have no value at all, and the holders well know it. But while no one will touch the rebel paper.
United States bonds are going up daily. Sales are constant and large, great quantities being rehased for Germany. Other good American se-ptiles are also advancing in price. The debentures on

or less contiguous to parties that are at war. If the principle is established that warlike goods (munitions, &c.)

great mass of Englishmen believe or affect to believe if future union of the States impossible.

Our snow is gone, the mercury in the thermometer to to 46 degrees (yesterday 48 degrees), and everybody, good humor—always excepting blockade runners at holders of rebel bonds. By the way, the pro-pect of that now rebel loan looks remarkably colsubdued, "the North"—as they call your government—will actually recognize and pay the rebel bonds!

I rather like that. There is something remarkably refreshing in the idea. If a highwayman meets you at

purse, and you knock him down, he puts in a plea after-wards that you pay him for his bowie knife that was broken by the scuille. Do you see the point? Sharp blades those British secesh!—they are.

Mr. Dayton, the French government, upon the proper representation being made by our late minister, withdrew the permission which had been given to arm these vessels, and which was given under the pretext that they were intended for trading purposes in the Chinese rivers and along the coast of China and Japan. Subsequently, it being positively ascertained that they were built and intended for the rebels, the French government assured Mr. Dayton that they should not leave port until the government was fully satisfied that they had been bong fide sold to some foreign Power. Arman then seeing that great some foreign Power. Arman then seeing that great obstacles would be thrown in the way of placing them in the hands of the parties for whom they had been conthe hands of the parties for whom they had been con-tracted, the Franch authorities seeming to be in carnest in their determination to prevent them from being given up to the rebels, set about effecting their sale. Two of them were sold to the Prussian government and one to the Peruvian. About three months since, this one, the Solinde, having been sold conditionally to the Danes, they sent a naval constructor to Nantes, where she was, to re-port upon her. His report was unfavorable, he stating that she did not come up to the representations that had been made of her by Arman. The latter, however, determined to send her to Copenhagen, thinking that to Copenhagen under the charge, as M. Arman's agent, of M. de la Riviere, who had acted as the business man between M. Arman and Sindell and the other rebel agent, here in the original contract. Arrived at Copenhagen, the government confirmed the report of its agent, and refused to pay the sum originally specified, on the ground that she was not so fast as she had been stated to be, that she was not so fast as she had been set down and that she drew more water than had been set down as her draught. Nevertheless the Danish government made some propositions to M. Arman, proposing to pur-chase her at a less price than had been originally agreed upon. Arman, for reasons now apparent, however, re-fused any compromise or departure from the original ferms, and the result was that the vessel sailed from Copenhagen under the Danish flag and with a Danish

crew, ostensibly for the purpose of returning to Nantes, and with the result which I have already given you.

crew, ostensibly for the purpose of returning to Nantes, and with the result which I have already given you. The French government claims that in the matter they have acted in perfect good faith, and profess to be satisfied that there was a bone fide transfer of the vessel to the Danish government before she test port. All the questions arising out of this affair will, of course, be tuve-til gated. In the meantime it is hoped that the career of the Olinde will be speedily put an end to.

I learn that Mr. Sanford, not considering the position which he holds at Brussels a sufficiently exalted one for a man of his transcendent solilities, the looking about for a wider field is which he can bring them into play, has decided that he is just the man to fill the Paris mission, and that he sand his friends at home are laboring with all their might and main to precure its for him. In those degenerate days, when pretention and active impudence leave genuine but modest merit far in the background, nothing need surprise us; but I think I speak at least the sentiments of the very large majority of the American residents of Paris when I assert that no appointment would be so distasteful to them as that of our gassy, fassy and meddling-with-wist-don't-concern-him representative at Brussels.

The great ball of the season took place at the English smbassy on Tuesday evening. Lord Cowley, who is bitterly complained of by the English residents and expensive one. The Prince and Princess Napoleon have issued cards for a grand z-free on the 11th. This is quite an event in the social world, as the doorn of the Palais Royal have been closed since 1855. Since Prince Napoleon has become the vice president of the Emperor's Council he seems disposed to keep himself more prominently before the public than he has hereto-fore done.

It is said that the Emperor's Vie de Caur is to loved by a work, entitled Henri Quatre et as Politi the same distinguished author.

On de' that La Patti is to marry a Russian now with an income of nine millions of frances per annu. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow opened their rooms for the gular Wednesday evening reception on Wednesday ing last. A brilliant assemblage of America foreigners was present.

The weather has been fearfully wet and muddy month of January, and February thus far promise a better.

The Princh Pries on American Affairs Tickin Re Between France and the Unit d State-The Revel But Olind -Sheddy at the Tuileries, de.

Mexican territory to France is under consideration, and will be carried out if circumstances permit, I think there is no doubt. This telegram is perhaps a "ballon d'essa"—a feeler for the purpose of seeing what the effect of such a measure would be—and it is pretty generally conceded that it would insure, sooner or later, a war with the United States. But to the extracts in question. La France (Mr. Sildell's organ), in referring to the incident in the Senate,

The Patric of February 4 has the following article:

The extracts which we gave a few days since from the journals of New York and Richmond are referred to by the Gazets de France, and furnish that journal the occasion to regret that the imperial government has not taken, in regard to America, "a determined attitude."

We have been too much in favor of European intervention to entirely disapprove the regret expressed by the Gazets; but that journal forgets that for three years past the imperial government has done its best to induce Europe to take steps which would certainly have put an end to the bloody disorder in America, that these efforts were without result, and that their insuccess has condemned France to inaction.

Ought the Freuch government to go further, and do alone that in which no one will assist her? The Gazette ought to know as well as we that our interest is not to isolate ourselves. England and Russia have resisted, and those principal adversaries of a European intervention might easily become the redoubtable adversaries of our policy.

That the feeling of discontent against us is strong in

the tip the casity become the redoubtable adversaries of our policy.

That the feeling of discontent against us is strong in America we know; that this discontent may have grave consequences we foresee; but that which may happen will be still less unfortunate than what would have happened if France alone, recognizing the South, had not only brought upon it the North, but had exposed itself to Anglo-Russian intrigues.

The consequences of the American irritation will equally affect all Europe, and it is for this reason that we strongly doubt that, in face of an adversary called Europe, the American States will dream of following the belicose counsels which the journals which we have cited give them.

The Constitutioned, which is several shades more semi-

bellicose counsels which the journals which we have cited give them.

The Constitutionsel, which is several shades more semi-official than the Patrie, on the following morning published the following. It is difficult to tell precisely what it means, but it is evidently intended to be soothing and to slightly snub the Patrie:—

An evening journal has taken too seriously certain passages in the American journals, and has not made sufficient allowance, in the first place, for the permanent condition of the American press, and in the second place of the particular surcectivation which the events now taking place cause it. This sheet, well-intentioned as it is, draws from these citations false consequences, and in our opinion judges no better the situation of America before Europe than the situation of Europe before

our opinion judges no better the situation of America before Europe than the situation of Europe before America.

Nothing is more easy than to accord to America griefs and causes of complaint, when at the same time the rise of Europe, and particularly of France, is exaggerated. On such a subject, more than on any other, facis need be carefully held to. Suppositions should not be given for realities, and we regret that the Paric has not shown itself more exactly informed in reference to the acts of the imporal government since the day when broke forth the terrible conflict which has caused so much blood to flow and heaped up so much rule.

The fact of the matter is, I think, that our relations with France are becoming rather ticklish. The recont departure of the rebel ram Olinde from a French port is by no means satisfactorily explained by the government, which, however, professes to be very indiguant at it, and to be making all soris of investigations in regard to it. The Olinde has resched Corunna, in Spain, where it is reported that she lies in an unseasorthy condition. It is also possible that she may be seized there and not permitted to leave, even it table. I shall be able in a few days to communicate to yet some important

and not permitted to leave, even it ublo. I shall be able
in a few days to communicate to yes some important
facts connected with the departure of this vess. I. The
Olinda is a vessel of eight hundred horse power.
The next and third ball of the season takes place at
the Tuileries to morrow evening. The rush for presentations among the Americans is immense, and, as the
number which he will present is limited, and Mr. Bigelow is determined to, as far as he can judge, introduce
persons only of the highest respectability, there will be
many disappointments. At the last ball one of these
things occurred which have a tendency to make the
American name abroad a sysonyme for ill breeding and
bad manners. In the Sale des Marcchaux is a raised bad manners. In the Sa le des Marcohaus is a raised platform, on which the Emperor and the imperial family sit, surrounded by the Court and the diplomatic corps.

id, without his having asked who those "rude peo

american Semrities in the Berlin Money Market. Ren of the Prungar Journal of Cammune.—The Partie tary Conflict.—Personation of Liberal Deputies.—The multion Between America and Prussia, &c.

six to ten per cent above par, and their

would probably make great narriness to adjust a displet which has sept thom in hot water for the last three years, and subjected them to much personal trouble, discomfort and persecution. Of those in the public service many have been dismissed, others reprimanded or mulcted of their spaires. The independent membrrs have been prosecuted for their speeches or writings; one of the most distinguished of them, M. Jacoby, of Konigsburg, has recoully been sentenced by the Supreme Tribinal to an incarceration of six months for some words reflecting on the King, and M. Freutrgel, of Instending, is visited with two months impressment for a similar offence. Should the House by dissolved again, this system will doubtiess be carried out on a larger scale, and a considerable sprinkling of the opposition will have to spend the recess it durance vite. Now, although "atome walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," they cortainly form very unpleasant adjuncts of Parliamentary life, and no one can be blamed for being willing to do anything in reason to avoid them. But there are lengths which the majority of the House nother can nor will give up; for by doing so they would coase to be a legislative assembly. If the King is to dispose of the paople's money without the consent of their representatives, the representative likely in the consent of their representatives, the representative intelligence, Absolutions is an amouster that will soon be classed with the megatherium and felthyosacuus; it is everywhere dead, or in its lost gasp—in France, in Austria, even in Russia—and an attempt to galvanize it for a time in Priesda would only lead the more surely to a great liberal, if not revolutionary, reaction. And so the intenditions of history ar. altog ther false, their eventual triumph is as irrefragable as the solution of a nathematical problem. In fact, in the interest of constitutional government in Priesda, at it is to be wished that the altouched and not make their peace with the present channels and only the house of th

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Sr. Permanna, Jan. 21, 1865.

Changes in the Administration—Grand Duke Constantine
Appointed Precident of the Council—Dangerous Illness
of the Emperor's Elded Son—The Russian Budget—The
Great Southern Bulkeay—Thegraph to the Amoor—Mr.
Clay's Russian Success, de.

Of the numerous appointments, civil and military,
that have taken place on the Russian New Year's day,
the most important is that of Grand Duke Constant ac-

to the Presidency of the Council of the Empire. Since the death of Count Bludoff that office had been filled, pro tem., by Prince Paul Gorgasin, and

mies), had seriously injured his reputation, and it was openly declared by the anti-liberal party that he was a lost man, and would never hold up his head

or the frontier that may be threatened with attack; but when we can move troops from one end of European Russia to the other in a few days, a much smaller numerical force will suffice for all purposes of defence, or even of offence. It must be acknowledged, however, that vigorous efforts are being made to complete our system of railways in as short a time as possible. The great Southern road has been commenced simultaneously from Moscow and Odessa, and is to strike the Duelper at Krementchoog, from whence a branch is to be opened to Kioff. If everything goes well it may be finished by the spring of 1867, and a direct communication by rail will then be established between it. Petersburg and the shores of the Huack Sea. From the Amoor we learn that the telegraph has been laid down from Nikolaief to Khalaroffke, a distance of over 900 versts; and as the line from Friotick to the Streike is completed, an interval of only 1,800 versts has to be filled up to open telegraphic commanications with the Pacific. A fow hours will then suffice for us to receive intelligence from the most distant quarters of the empire, and if Mr. Collins' American company really set about constructing their telegraph to California we may soon be in speaking distance of New York.

A Russian translation was recently printed here of a speech delivered by Mr. Casains M. Clay at the University of Albany. We are informed that Mr. Clay, after surmounting the diliculties of French grammar, is busly engaged in studying Russian, very much, it is east, to the bim in Russ, which may be even more hard to make out than his French.

OUR WAR IN EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Attitude of Napoleon Towards the United States-The Fears of France.

[From the Paris Nord, Feb. 5.] Yesterday (the 4th) there was a meeting of the Privy Council in Paris. We are informed that the affairs of America, and the connection they may have with the Mexican empire, formed the principal object of the meetattitude the United States may assume towards the new empire when the conclusion of the civil war has placed at the disposal of the republic a large and tried army with num rous and skilful officers, and a four years' struggle has changed a State hitherto exclusively decreed to commerof immence forces. The recept resolutions of the Wash ington Senate must have nesisted in increasing this uncasiness. Nevertheless, according to our correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged wrong to give way to exaggerated fears, and that in the face of the partie and conciliatory assurances which American diplomacy continues to give, the lest course to adopt is to waterin previsionally from all movement, without, however,

diplomacy continues to give, the lest course to adopt is to obstrin previoually from all movement, without, however, indulging in a false security.

[From the Journal dev Debats, of Paris, Feb. 3.]

Rumors of peace negotiations between Washington and Richmond are assuming a certain degree of conjeteuce. We are not yet informed as to the bases of the a negotiations, but there is every reason to believe that the American mind is inclined to peace, judging at least from the language of the journals. A grand lassuade is manifested in both campe, but the antivorted which the series to dominate is a lively irritation, against Europe, and part it inlarly against France. The North can never forgive it for the Mexican expedition, while the South compains of not having been recognized. The recriminations of the Confederate journals and only whibit a profound hatred, but also show symptoms of exhaustless. We read in them the litter provision of a d-feat which these journals attribute in part to the abandoiment of France, and for which the South already dreams of obtaining vangame, in which the North would associate. Nothing less is in consideration than a reconditation, the first fruits of which would be an armed enterprise a giant the new empire of Mexico, in virtue of the Mosroe doctrine restored in all its plenitude.

We must, of course, in all this make allowance for the firitation of the moment and the exaggerations which are its natural consequence. It is prudent, on the other hand, to remember that peace, if conciunted, will leave at the disposit on of the reconcred States two trained armies, which, perhaps, nave acquired a taste for their profession, in any case difficult to disband, and animated with that spirit of audacity and adventure inherent in the Angie-Saxon race. With such a force at its control, the United

States, which consider that in latter years Europe has mixed herself a little too much in the affairs of America might easily yield to the temptation of regaining the ground lost during the civil war. There is, however, on consideration which will not escape the sons of Wash ington, who attach so just and so great an importance to questions of internal liberty and national independence listory is there to show them the dangers of the excellistory is there to show them the dangers of the excellistory is there to show them the dangers of the excellistory is there to show them the dangers of the excellistory is there to show them the dangers of the excellistory in the countries.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMEN

A bill will be laid before you founded on the report of the Commission for Inquiring into Public Behoots; and her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in English of the property of the control of the control of the control of the control of the confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the bless ng of Almighty God magaticed your councils, and may guide your deliberation to the attainment of the object of her constant solicitude; the welfare and happiness of her peoply.

On the conclusion of the reading of the speech the Speaker and the Poers adjourned during pleasure.

The House resumed at five o'clock, when the speech from the throne having been again read by the Lord Charleslor,

The Earl of Charleshowt rose to move the address. He regretted that, though we had peace in Europe, the was continued to rage in America with unabated fury. This was to be regretted on many accounts, and especially of account of the interruption to the comm reisl intercourse of the two countries. And then we could not but reamber that the English and American hations were both of one stock.

* * But those were matter of small importance compared with what was going on in our North American provinces. He enterlained a condent hope that the measure for the federal union of the British North American provinces. He enterlained a condent hope that the measure for the federal union of the States which were now called the United States of America, nothing so important or tending to son large and general results in our colonist empire had ever occurred before. He believed that so soon as the meeting of the delegates had terminated, and those delegates had returned to their own Legislatures and general results in our colonist empire had ever occurred before. He believed the resolutions, those resolutions would be on an increase of Lade and emisted by the Mittal provinces of North America, It was an interesting fact that sun's

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.